

ROUTE TO NORTH POLE. IS A TRAIL OF DEATH

Lives of More Than 1,000 Adventurous Spirits Sacrificed in Search Which Began Over 400 Years Ago

The consummation of the idea of reaching the north pole has for more than 400 years lured the daring spirits of the world. More than 1,000 human beings have given their lives to the cause of finding the almost inaccessible farthest northern point, while suffering has been endured by hundreds of others which in another cause might change the history of the world.

The white races of Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were eager for a new and speedier route to India than the one then made use of. These same races believed a speedier route to China existed. Columbus was only a searcher for this route. There is no positive historical evidence that he sought more than this when he left Spain. And he was preceded by scores of searchers braver and worthier than he in his quest.

Nansen's Famous Expedition.
Nansen reached 86 degrees 14 minutes April 7, 1896. Of known explorers he was the first to draw that near to the pole. He endured a temperature of 90 degrees below zero. He lived upon food of the vilest kind. So far he advanced and then was driven back for life.

In 1266, a few years after the magna charta became part of history, a band of Norse sailors, men of Nansen's type and race, lost themselves in the wilds of Iceland. They reached as far north as 75 degrees 46 minutes. That is, it is supposed they did, for traces of their wreckage were found as far north as this latitude centuries afterward, but not beyond.

Next came John Davis, whose name is now borne by the waters between Greenland and the Cumberland peninsula. He entered Baffin's bay and the middle ice, and in 1585 was just on the arctic circle at Cape Dyer. Two years later he had only reached latitude 72 degrees 12 minutes and there he quit, with many warnings as to the impossibility of conquering the ice.

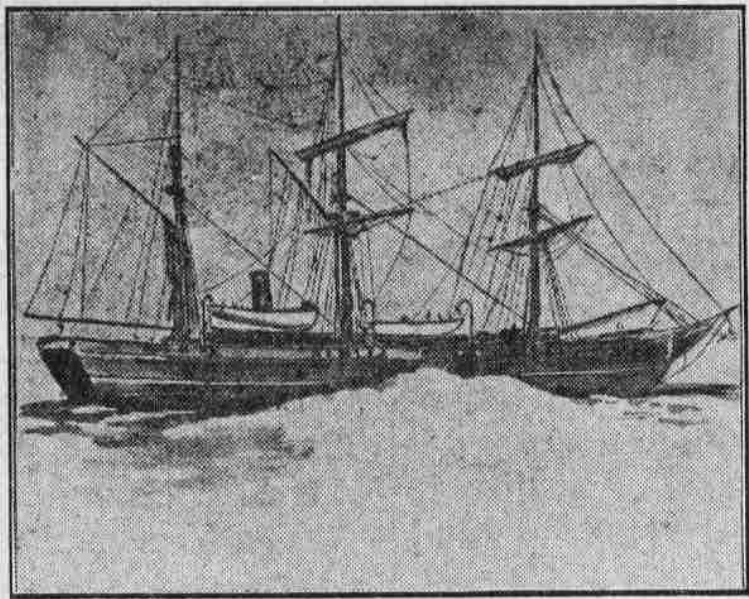
Baffin followed him in 1616. He was an English navigator and explorer who aged before his time under the strain of arctic travel. He was pilot of the Discovery, which in 1615 was dispatched by the Muscovy Company to North America in search of the baffling northwest passage.

Sir William Parry's Trip.
Sir William Edward Parry brought to arctic exploration the determination to enter the forbidden lands as far as his resources would permit. He made his first reputation as an officer in the English navy. He accompanied the Ross polar expedition, which accomplished nothing, and then in 1819 led one of his own.

He entered the arctic regions from the south and east. He explored and named Barrow strait, Prince Regent's inlet and Wellington's sound. He reached Melville island in September,

the party could be found in the frozen north. His first expedition was supported by private subscription.

Capt. Hall left New London, Conn., in 1860, and established himself with the roving Eskimo of the arctic circle. For two years they led him over the territory where he believed Franklin's documents would be found. Of these he discovered nothing, but as if to recompense him somewhat he did discover relics of the ill-fated Frobiisher expedition of 1577 and 1578, relics which had been waiting 300 years for the touch of a white man's hand.



Explorer Cook's Vessel, the John R. Bradley.

again—so little does time and decay figure in the world of ice.

Between 1864 and 1869 Hall again roamed over the ice fields and this time found many relics of the Franklin party.

In 1871 he commanded the Polaris, which left this country to seek the north pole. The same year he entered the polar sea and reached latitude 82 degrees 11 minutes, the highest point then attained by any vessel. Hall wintered at Thank God bay and prepared for a new dash into the pole regions. His exertions brought on an attack of apoplexy and he died in Greenland. With his knowledge of the arctic regions and his understanding of Eskimo character, it is believed that if Hall had lived he would have reached the pole.

Englishman Surpasses Others.
After Hall it was an Englishman who gained the honor of advancing still nearer to the pole—Sir George Strong Nares, commander of the Alert and Discovery in 1876. When the ice would not permit the vessels to advance farther north Nares took to his sledges and entered Lincoln sea, stop-

discoveries. The second expedition, in 1893, was made remarkable by the fact that the explorer was accompanied by his wife and that in the lonely zone of ice and snow a child was born to her. Frightful storms compelled the party's retreat and they returned in 1894.

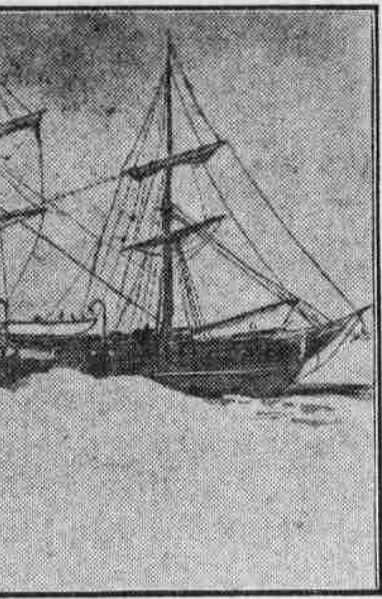
Crosses Greenland in Sledge.
On his first trip Peary crossed Greenland in a sledge and demonstrated that the country was not a projection of a polar continent, but an island.

In 1895 Peary again crossed Greenland, but from lack of food could go no farther. He and his party escaped by eating their dogs.

Other trips into the polar regions were made by Peary in 1896, 1897 and 1898.

In 1900 Peary reached 82 degrees 50 minutes and in 1901 he tried for the pole from Cape Hecla, Grinnell land, but was driven back. In 1902 he tried again, reaching 84 degrees 17 minutes, northwest of Cape Hecla.

Again, in 1906, Peary, who had then risen to the rank of commander in the United States navy, began a trip in search for the pole in the steamship Roosevelt. On this trip he broke the record for penetrating farthest north in the icy regions, held by the Duke d'Abuzzi. The Italian duke's party had reached 86 degrees 34 minutes.



Explorer Cook's Vessel, the John R. Bradley.

Peary gained a latitude of 87 degrees 6 minutes, or within 203 miles of the pole.

Peary began his last polar trip in July, 1908, in the steamship Roosevelt. He planned to make a dash for the pole over the ice in dog sledges. He landed coal and supplies at Erik for the relief of Dr. Cook. The last message from Peary on this trip was dated September 20, Etah, North Greenland, whence he sailed on the last stage of his journey. He planned to go as far north as possible in the ship and then take to the sledges.

Andree's Balloon Trip.
Andree and his balloon left for the north pole on July 15, 1897, at 2:30 in the afternoon. They sailed away from Dani's island, Spitzbergen. The expedition represented an expenditure of \$35,000 and the risking of three lives—Andree's, Fraenckell's and Strindberg's.

The distance to be traveled to the pole from the starting point was 617 miles; the distance to habitable land on the other side of the pole 1,250 miles. The volume capacity of the balloon was 170,000 cubic feet, its diameter 67 1/2 feet. The average rate of speed of the Eagle—this the name of Andree's airship—was calculated at 25 miles an hour.

If this was maintained and wind currents were favorable he should have reached the pole in 24 hours and the land on the other side in 48 hours more—providing no descent was made. The balloon was so equipped that it would, barring disaster, remain up about three weeks.

One message came back from Andree after he departed. This was found in a cork buoy picked up by two boys May 14, 1899, on the north coast of Iceland.

Nansen, the Norwegian, has been in a way a rival of Peary, although a man of wider attainments and greater executive ability. Nansen, too, is a giant in strength and endurance.

Prince Luigi of Savoy, duke of the Abruzzi, made a trip into the polar region in 1900. He outdistanced all others up to that time, reaching 96 degrees 34 minutes.

ameter 67 1/2 feet. The average rate of speed of the Eagle—this the name of Andree's airship—was calculated at 25 miles an hour.

If this was maintained and wind currents were favorable he should have reached the pole in 24 hours and the land on the other side in 48 hours more—providing no descent was made. The balloon was so equipped that it would, barring disaster, remain up about three weeks.

One message came back from Andree after he departed. This was found in a cork buoy picked up by two boys May 14, 1899, on the north coast of Iceland.

Nansen, the Norwegian, has been in a way a rival of Peary, although a man of wider attainments and greater executive ability. Nansen, too, is a giant in strength and endurance.

Prince Luigi of Savoy, duke of the Abruzzi, made a trip into the polar region in 1900. He outdistanced all others up to that time, reaching 96 degrees 34 minutes.

erly. The mother produced a crumpled envelope and paper and read slowly: "Dear Mamma—The dogs are awful thick here. Your loving son."

Appeal to His Friends.
The following advertisement is clipped from a Baltimore newspaper of recent date: "W. H. Logue, Jr., 931 North Broadway, having been assigned to jury duty in the criminal court, earnestly requests the patronage of his friends and acquaintances."—Law Notes.

MISSOURI NEWS

Reports Show Tax Increase.

Jefferson City—A comparative statement of taxes and fees paid into the state treasury by the secretary of state from January 11 to September 1, shows an increase of \$159,791.87 over the same period for 1908.

There were 2,614 auto licenses issued to owners, 104 to dealers and 470 to drivers for this period. August was the banner month for fees, there being an increase of \$126,922.49 over 1908. The following is the statement in detail for August, 1909, as issued by the secretary of state: Domestic corporation tax, \$130,425; foreign corporation tax, \$2,815; miscellaneous fees, \$771.75; notarial commissions, \$805; land department fees, \$33.69; auto registration, \$2,960; railroad contract, \$43. Total, \$136,953.44.

Charters issued in month of August: Domestic corporations, 116; foreign, 9; insurance, 1; railroads, 2; benevolent, 13; change of capital stock, 24; total amount of capital stock held by corporations granted certificates in the month of August, 1909: Domestic corporations capital, \$249,253,250. Foreign capital in Missouri, \$4,844,000. Increase of capital stock, \$1,923,500. Total \$256,020,750.

Fire Razes Whole Town.

St. Joseph—Fire which is said to have been of incendiary origin, practically destroyed the entire business district of Lock Springs, Mo., a town of about 300 population. Lock Springs is in Daviess county, about 12 miles south of Gallatin. The buildings were destroyed by a fire which was fanned by a high wind. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. The town has no fire protection, and before Chillicothe could dispatch a fire wagon and volunteers on a special train over the Wabash, a message from Lock Springs was received saying that the fire had burned itself out.

U. S. Will Help Missouri.

Washington—E. J. Troy, of St. Louis, deputy commissioner of immigration for Missouri, received strong assurances that the Missouri commission will have the support and co-operation of the national government in its effort to get a good class of immigrants for farm and other work in Missouri. Mr. Troy was in conference with D. J. Keefe, commissioner general of immigration, and Terence V. Powderly, of the information bureau of the immigration service. The conference dealt particularly with the co-operation of the immigration service with the Missouri commission.

Painter Killed in Fall.

St. Joseph—Falling headforemost on a cement walk, Edward J. Henry, a house painter, was fatally injured when he lost his balance and toppled from a scaffold on a new schoolhouse in South St. Joseph. His skull was crushed. Henry was a half-brother of William Mignery, a contractor who was killed January 1, 1908, when a brick fell upon his head while superintending the construction of the new Robidoux hotel.

Hunting Owners Are Hit.

Jefferson City—In a ruling Assistant Attorney General J. A. Atkinson holds that nonresident land owners in Missouri cannot hunt, even on their own land, without taking out a nonresident hunting license and paying \$25 therefor.

The opinion was prepared at the instance of State Game and Fish Commissioner Jesse A. Tolerton.

Escapes From Moving Train.

Sedalia—While being taken to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in company of eight other prisoners, on a Missouri Pacific train, George E. Ball of Decatur, Ill., jumped head first through the coach window as the train was traveling up the hill near Centertown and escaped.

Boy Loses Part of Brain.

Moberly—Ruby Oruburn, the 8-year-old son of William Oruburn, living south of town, was kicked by a horse. The attending physician took a part of the boy's brains out. The boy is still rational. The doctor says this is the most remarkable case he ever had, although he holds out no hope of the boy's recovery.

Ear of Corn Stolen; Offers Reward.

Columbia—When a passer-by stole an ear of corn that grew in a flower bed at the Second Baptist church he started something. The pastor Rev. T. T. Wade had a big sign hung out offering a reward of \$1.50 for information leading to the capture of the miscreant.

Child Scalded to Death.

Cape Girardeau—The three-year-old child of William Zapp was scalded to death by turning over a kettle of boiling water while her mother was dressing chickens for dinner.

Accept Pace's Resignation.

Higdonville—The resignation of Col. J. L. Pace, superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers home here, was accepted by the board of managers. C. J. R. Walton of Nevada was unanimously chosen to fill his place.

Former Representative Dies.

Marble Hill—William Berry, prominent farmer and merchant, is dead at his home in Glen Allen. He was 81 years old and had represented Ballinger county at four sessions of the general assembly.

Widow of Ben Mayhall Weds.

Montgomery—Mrs. Maggie Mayhall and Benjamin Blades of Moberly were married here. Blades has been married three times and the bride four times. She is the widow of the late Ben Mayhall, a well-known newspaper man in Northern Missouri.

Hannibal Fireman Rescues Girl.

Hannibal—Fire burned two residences, three barns and several outbuildings. A little daughter of Frank Redden was rescued by a fireman, who rushed into her blazing home.

WOOL GROWER HIT

TRUTH ABOUT NEW TARIFF AND ITS JUGGLED SCHEDULE.

Figures Fail to Show the "Slight Reduction"—Claim That Sheep Raiser is Protected Equally Erroneous.

The New England woolen trust is capitalized at a total of \$370,000,000. Its annual outlay for wages and material is \$322,000,000. Its annual product, according to its own valuation, is worth \$331,000,000. Therefore its annual profit is \$9,000,000, or about 2.7 per cent. on its capitalization.

A government organ pretends that the wool schedule has been slightly reduced, and that congress felt obliged to maintain the Dingley rate to protect sheep raisers. Such a statement is almost worthy of the tricky Aldrich.

As a matter of fact, under the last five years of the Dingley tariff, \$93,667,059 worth of wool was imported, paying a duty of \$17,559,546, or about 51 per cent. ad valorem. The new tariff, with its juggled schedule, provides intricate specific duties and 55 per cent. ad valorem in addition. Does that look like a reduction in the tariff?

The statement that the wool tariff protects the sheep raiser is equally erroneous, so erroneous that one dislikes to suspect deliberate intention in making it.

In 1860 there were in this country three worsted mills and 1,260 carded woolen mills. In 1905 there were 226 worsted mills in the big New England woolen trust, while the number of carded woolen mills had dropped to 792. The carded wool manufacturer uses short staple domestic wools. The worsted mill, using the combing process, requires long imported wools.

DEMOCRACY IS UNITED

Champ Clark Plugs to Confusion Silly Talk About Discard in the Party.

Champ Clark gives a good account of his stewardship as leader of the Democratic forces in the house during the special session. In doing so he puts to confusion a lot of silly talk about Democratic differences on the tariff and Democratic indifference to duty in opposing the robber tariff buccaners.

When parties are divided upon political principles nothing is more difficult than to poll the full party vote for economic reform. Local and personal interests are often too strong for that. Mr. Clark, therefore, produces a good record for the minority in the present congress by his showing that it was more solidly united against the Republican policy of high protection than it has been in any tariff contest since monopoly tariff became the cardinal principle of the Republican party.

There was good reason why the Democrats in congress should have stood almost solidly against what Republican leaders hypocritically call a revision downward of the Dingley law. It is a thing to be remembered by the Democratic party and by the country that, as Mr. Clark has discovered, the rates in the new law average two per cent. higher than Dingley's and that the maximum, to be applied in all cases unless remitted by the president, is 25 per cent. added to that. In attacking this outrage the Democratic party will be as united and aggressive in the campaign of next year as it was in the recent session.

PROTECTING SUGAR THIEVES

Every Attempt to Reduce Enormous Profits of the Trust Squelched By Aldrich.

Few laymen can understand the intricacies of the sugar tariff schedule. The concrete fact is that every attempt to reduce the colossal profits of the sugar trust for the benefit of American consumers was squelched by Senator Aldrich and his high tariff associates. They had the advantage of expert jugglery that makes the sugar schedule look like a Chinese puzzle to all except the initiated.

Meaning of the Silk Tariff.

The increased tariff on silk will reduce the quantity of silk imported, and therefore reduce the government revenue from duties on silk. It serves no public good, and is intended solely to enable the New England silk mills to increase the price of their goods and add to the 25 per cent. profit they now make out of the women of America. Simply another instance of the dexterity with which Senator Aldrich tricked President Taft and laid taxes on the American family for the benefit of eastern trust and tariff barons whom he represents at Washington.

Unimportant Fact.

Speaker Cannon declares he is going to die "with his boots on." But boots are on or not?—Kansas City what does the public care whether his Star.

Must Hold President to Blame.

The tariff has been in force only a few days, yet every day reveals some new trickery. The American people cannot but deplore the fact that Mr. Taft signed the bill in such haste, and that he reposed faith in Aldrich standpatters instead of investigating for himself. Deception of the president deceives the whole nation, and the wives and children of workingmen suffer the consequences.

When Consumer is Coddled.

The consumer can always count on being rescued from mythdom when the time comes around for writing a Republican party platform.—Washington Star.

Cleveland Tariff Reform.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled, in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people.—Grover Cleveland.

A wonderful spectacle—the heavily freighted ocean steamer racing toward New York in order to escape Mr. Taft's "substantial downward revision and reduction of excessive rates."

LOW COLONIST FARES TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

Union Pacific Passenger Department announces that Colonist Fares will be in effect from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1909, to all points in the West and Northwest.

This year the West looks more promising than ever. Now is the time to secure land at low prices, and, at the same time, to visit the many interesting points in the West and Northwest, at which liberal stopover arrangements may be made.

A better estimate of raw lands can be made now than formerly, because these lands are in proximity to new farms that are producing wonderful crops.

For descriptive literature, write to E. L. Lomax, G. P. A., U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

When the Umbrella Took Fire.

Thomas Simpson, the Detroit malleable iron man, is a grave and dignified person, but once he made a joke.

He was sitting with a party of friends, one of whom was smoking an enormous cigar. The friend had difficulty in keeping the cigar going, and by his repeated lightings had frazzled the end of it until it was about twice its original size. But he kept bravely at it.

Suddenly Simpson began to laugh. "What are you laughing at, Tom?" asked another member of the party. "I was wondering what Jim would do when that umbrella he is smoking begins to blaze," he said.—Saturday Evening Post.

Care in Preparing Food.

In recent years scientists have proved that the value of food is measured largely by its purity; the result is the most stringent pure food laws that have ever been known.

One food that has stood out prominently as a perfectly clean and pure food and which was as pure before the enactment of these laws as it could possibly be is Quaker Oats; conceded by the experts to be the ideal food for making strength of muscle and brain. The Quaker Oats Company is the only manufacturer of oatmeal that has satisfactorily solved the problem of removing the husks and black specks which are so annoying when other brands are eaten. If you are convenient to the store buy the regular size packages; if not near the store, buy the large size family packages.

"Chickens a Nuisance."

"Chickens a nuisance," declares the Charleston News and Courier. What, fried?—Baltimore Sun.

Chickens a nuisance? Yes, when all they leave of your garden is a reminiscence; yes, when the young cock, full of the joy of life, rouses you in the early dawn; yes, when some low-browed, vulgar fowl whips the very life out of your bloodied pet; yes, when the pip or other ailment worries the amateur breeder. But when fried? Never!

Naturally.

Magistrate (to witness)—I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? Witness—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing.

Witness—He seemed to be doing the listenin'—Pearson's Weekly.

Lewis' Single Binder gives the smoker a rich, mellow-tasting cigar, one that smokes and tastes better than most 10c cigars.

The man who has a talkative wife may have a whole lot to say, but he seldom gets a chance to say it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Her string is soon worn out if a girl has too many beaux.

THEN HE FLED.



Tramp—Kynd lady, I 'aven't 'ad a bite all day.
Lady Fisher (very engrossed)—Er—have you tried a worm?

A Suspicious Silence.

Howard was only 20 months older than the baby. He had somehow come to realize that Elwood, who was creeping, was more likely to be in mischief when quiet. One day he called to his mother with a great deal of anxiety in his little voice: "Mamma, I hear Elwood keeping still."—The Delineator.

Strictly Businesslike.

He—American girls who marry foreign titles don't deserve any credit.
She—They don't ask any; they pay cash.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles, causing backache, irregularities, dizziness and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk upstairs without stopping on the way. I tried three different doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them, but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said nothing would restore my health. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DOROVAN, Box 290, Willimantic, Conn.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 15c. pkg. 10c.



Exploration Party with Sled and Dogs.

1819, and to the group to which it belongs gave the name of Parry islands.

Dr. Kane Reaches 80 Deg. 25 Min.
McClure and Collinson made their effort to enter the ice field between 1850 and 1855, but without avail. Dr. Ellisha Kent Kane was with the first and second Grinnell expeditions of 1850 and 1853 and did reach latitude 80 degrees 25 minutes, passing where Capt. Ross, with the Victory, was lost in the ice in 1827, latitude 81 degrees 27 minutes.

The latitude reached by Dr. Kane marked for a number of years the northernmost point of successful exploration, but there was little knowledge at hand as to the definite character of the polar world north of latitude 80, whether there was land and open seas or fields of ice, solid and impenetrable.

Another American, Capt. Charles Francis Hall, was the first to pass beyond the latitude reached by Kane, but it cost him his life. He was a blacksmith and an engraver of New Hampshire who became interested in the fate of the Franklin party and convinced himself that the records of

ping at latitude 83 degrees 21 minutes. Nordenskjold endeavored to surpass him in 1878 with the Vega, but stopped at 77 degrees 41 minutes.

De Long took the Jeannette in 1879 to 77 degrees 15 minutes, where the vessel was lost.

Lieut. Greely, in 1883, brought new honors to America when he shoved the Proteus northward to 83 degrees 24 minutes, a point not passed until Nansen, 13 years later, stopped at 86 degrees 14 minutes.

It was when the Jeannette sailed from San Francisco under De Long in 1879 that interest in the arctic tragedy reached a pitch that it had not attained since the days of search after Franklin. The Jeannette went to her doom.

After the ship had been absent two years Melville found the bodies of her commander and part of the crew on the ice. All had died of starvation and exposure. It was at this time that the party under Greely was accused of cannibalism.

Lieut. Peary on his first expedition reached 83 degrees 24 minutes, but was not eminently successful in his

HIS FIRST LITERARY EFFORT.

Not Likely Among the "Six Best Sellers" of That Year.

A party of friends had gathered in the author's house to congratulate him on the success of his new book. They were extravagantly enthusiastic, as friends are apt to be on such occasions, and the young author was beaming visibly. The author's mother beamed. Finally one of the guests

turned to her. "Tell me, did your son show symptoms of literary genius at an early age? I presume he did, and you've got some baby effusion treasured away." "I have the first letter he ever wrote me," said the mother smiling, "and maybe you'd call it his first literary effort. He was on a visit to his grandmother's and he had never visited her without me before. But maybe you'd like to hear the letter." The guests chorused "Yes" eagerly.

erly. The mother produced a crumpled envelope and paper and read slowly: "Dear Mamma—The dogs are awful thick here. Your loving son."

Appeal to His Friends.

The following advertisement is clipped from a Baltimore newspaper of recent date: "W. H. Logue, Jr., 931 North Broadway, having been assigned to jury duty in the criminal court, earnestly requests the patronage of his friends and acquaintances."—Law Notes.